

S. O. S. SIGNAL
It is sent out by a ship in distress.
It is received unless the message
operator. And it is when
you are unable to get through,
let you go to a signal operator.
Get advice from
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

July 21, 1920, Temperature 78.

Rainfall 0.47 inch.

Humidity 92.

July 1, 1919, Temperature 54.

No. 18,008

三拜禮

英一千九百一七年七月廿二號

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY JULY 21, 1920.

中華民國九年六月六日

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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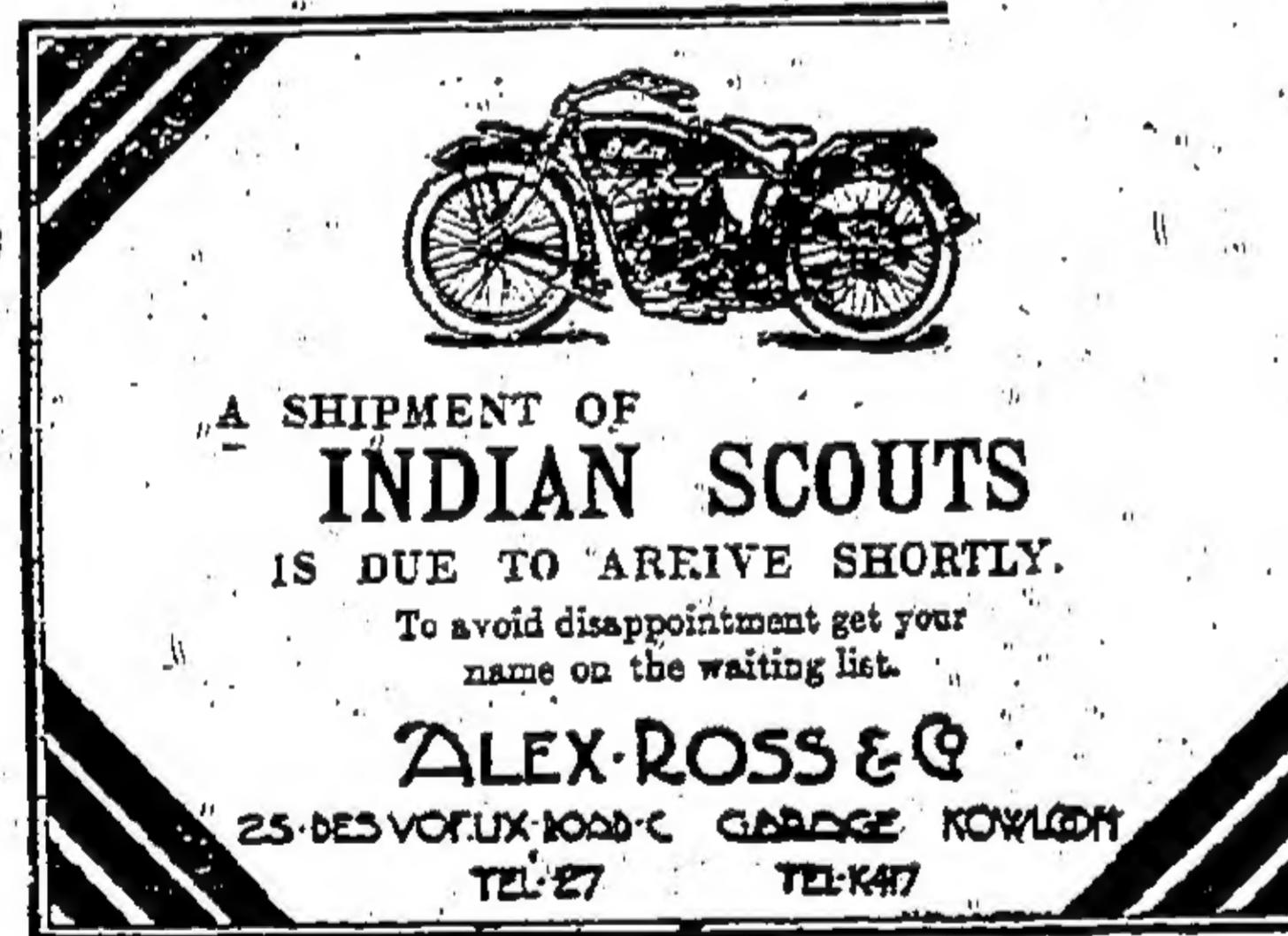
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WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 656.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

AMRITSAR AGAIN.

LORDS DISCUSS GENERAL DYER'S CONDUCT.

LONDON, July 20.

There was a large attendance of members and Peers in the House of Lords when Lord Finlay brought up a motion deplored the conduct of General Dyer's case, as unjust to him and establishing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in the face of rebellion. Lord Finlay contended that General Dyer was justified in firing on the crowd at Amritsar without warning, owing to the defiant attitude of the assemblage and the widespread insurrectionary movement in the neighbourhood. He declared that General Dyer was condemned without a trial on a misconception regarding a soldier's duty.

Lord Sinha, replying, feared that the dangerous feud which had arisen from events in the Punjab would not end unless both parties dropped the question. He denied that General Dyer's action saved the Punjab. Even if that were so he hoped their Lordships would not endorse the doctrine that the end justified the means. He concluded with an appeal to his fellow-countrymen to dissociate themselves from the passive resistance movement or any similar pernicious movement started by Gandhi called non-co-operation, which could only lead to disastrous results. The more reasonable sections of Indians, who were by far the largest majority, had already dissociated themselves from it.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT CORK.

ARMoured CAR FIRES ON THE CROWD.

THREE KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

LONDON, July 19.

A serious riot occurred at Cork on Sunday night. A crowd of ex-soldiers, infuriated by the bayonetting of a comrade who had not answered the challenge, attacked the uniformed soldiers. An armoured car fired on the crowd. It is reported that three people were killed and six seriously injured. Sinn Fein volunteers rescued the isolated soldiers.

BOLSHEKS ADVANCE ON ARMENIANS.

PARIS, July 19.

A message from Teheran says that following on the refusal of the Armenian Government to obey the ultimatum of the Moscow Government the eleventh Bolshevik army is advancing. It has occupied Karabagh and is continuing its march on Zangemour.

MANNIK IN NEW YORK.

"IRISH SOIL NOT BRITISH!"

NEW YORK, July 19.

Archbishop Mannix, of Melbourne, accompanied by Dr Valera, had an enthusiastic welcome at a crowded civic reception at Madison Square Garden. The Archbishop's address was punctuated by applause, especially when referring to the suggestion that he would not be permitted to land on British soil. He said that he did not intend to land on British soil, but on the soil of the Irish Republic.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Archbishop Mannix received the freedom of the city. He declared that while America did not need Australia the latter might need America.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 19.

Surrey beat Leicester by ten wickets; and Warwick beat Gloucester by six wickets.

GERMAN PRINCE COMMITS SUICIDE.

BERLIN, July 18.

Prince Joachim of Prussia, the ex-Kaiser's youngest son has committed suicide at Potsdam.

PRINCE ARRIVES AT HOBART.

HOBART, July 19.

The Prince of Wales has arrived. He was given a tremendous welcome by a large crowd in the gaily decorated streets.

THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, July 19.

After conference with his advisers Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to supersede Captain Burton, the "Shamrock's" skipper. It is expected that Captain Nicholson or Colonel Nelle, the yachting expert, will replace Capt. Burton.

SANDYHOOK, July 19.

It has now been settled that Captain Burton will again sail the "Shamrock" for the next race.

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 19.

It is officially stated that the expenditure on the Russian operations from November 11, 1918, to March 31, 1920 was £55,973,000, whereof £31,244,000 was on the British forces and £24,525,000 for assistance to Russians.

PACIFYING ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, July 20.

The Daily Telegraph understands that Rumania is anxious to participate in the task of pacifying Asia Minor and is ready to place a considerable force at the disposal of the Anglo-Greek command in the Levant.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 3/82

Today's opening rate 3/82

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

SINN FEIN OUTRAGE.

LONDON, July 18.

The Munster Police Commissioner, Col. Smyth, has been assassinated in the County Club at Cork.

Fourteen armed men forced their way into the club and fired on the Commissioner who fell riddled with bullets and died almost immediately.

There was unusual military activity in Cork and some arrests have been made.

An ex-soldier who became friendly with the raiders has been killed.

A soldier was shot at 11 o'clock at night walked into the Club. Some guarded the door and others proceeded to the smoking room, where Col. Smyth, who was a Victoria Cross holder, was talking to two other gentlemen. The raiders fired several shots.

Colonel Smyth, who rose, staggered, and tried to run again, was shot and fell dead.

The County Inspector, Mr. Craig, was wounded in the leg. The raiders then disappeared.

Colonel Smyth's name was prominently mentioned in the House of Commons last week owing to the speech which he was alleged to have made to the police at Leadlow (Co. Limerick), ordering the men not to be afraid to shoot effectively. He had just returned from London where he had given the Irish Office an explanation of the affair.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

A message from Bagdad states that operations on the Lower Euphrates are continuing. A brigade, under Brigadier-General Conyngham, has been concentrated in the Diwaniyah area and communication has been restored between Basra and Samawa, by means of armoured trains which co-operated with the defence vessels and troops at Samawa. The defence vessels recently sharply engaged the Arabs. There is considerable fierceness in the Shat-el-Hai district, but elsewhere all is quiet.

FARM LABOURER'S FORTUNE.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The family of Boyleston in Massachusetts has experienced a great sensation by the discovery that a local farm labourer David Cant is one of the heirs to a million-dollar estate in Dundee for whom lawyers have searched for years.

Cant is leaving Boyleston to claim his inheritance.

GOVERNOR COX.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

After conferring an hour with Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, President Wilson stated that he had found that they were absolutely in accord regarding the League of Nations. Mr. Cox will have the support absolutely of the united party in championing the honour of the United States and to secure the peace of the world.

After the conference with President Wilson, Governor Cox declared that, if elected, he will endeavour with all his strength to give what President Wilson promised to those sacrificed in the war.

He and President Wilson agreed in regard to the meaning and substance of the Democratic platform and the duty of the Democratic Party in the face of the threatened bad faith to the world in the name of America.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

BOSTON, July 19.

Over a hundred leading athletes, mostly College "stars," have been finally chosen to represent the United States in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, including Merleith the winner of the 800-metre race run at Stockholm in 1912.

END OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 18.

An Order in Council states, in order to remove misconception, that the date of the termination of war with Germany was January 10th last, but the termination of the war as a whole will be when the last of the peace treaties is signed and ratified.

SUICIDE OF GERMAN PRINCE.

BRAZIL, July 18.

Prince Joachim who was suffering from great mental depression has shot himself.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The gross earnings of the International Mercantile Marine last year was \$67,500,000, as compared with \$34,500,000 in 1918. The profits in 1919 were \$17,925,000, as compared with \$18,000,000 in the year previous. The surplus was \$30,125,000.

JAPANESE PROPOSE TO OCCUPY RAILWAY.

PEKING, July 17.

Fighting has occurred at Kwankun. The wounded are arriving in Peking. The city is quiet, but telegraphic and railway communication with Tientsin is interrupted. Mediators despatched to reconcile the opponents have returned, having proved unsuccessful in their efforts to mediate. It is reported from Tientsin that the Japanese were anxious to occupy the railway to prevent the transport of troops, but the other commanders failed to agree.

SHILOH REGIMENT.

LONDON, July 19.

Lieu. F. D. Evans, Malay States, won the N. R. A. Badge and X2 in the King's Prize competition at Shiloh.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

B. V. D.

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NAINSOOK CUT FULL AND FREE
EVERYWHERE SO AS TO ENSURE
EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

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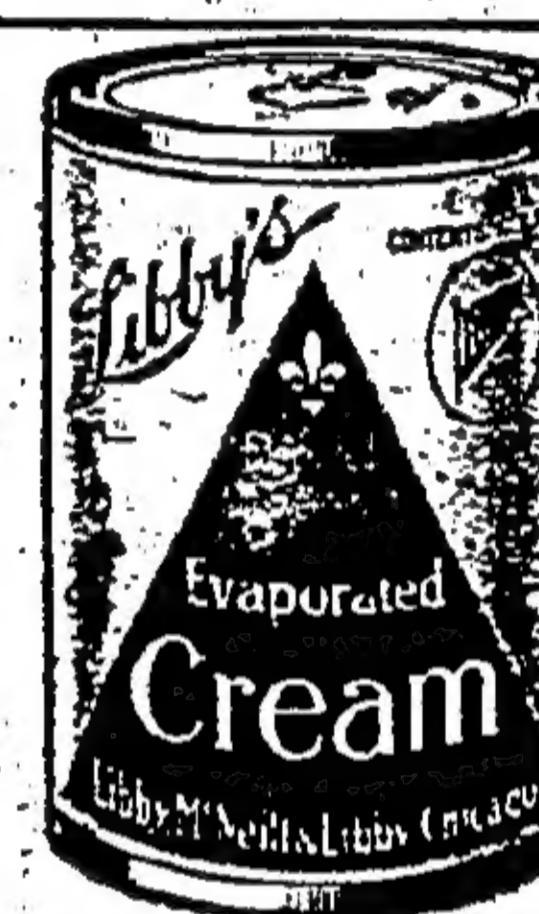
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Pure, Rich, Always Ready. Makes
Your Cooking Easier And Better.
SOLD BY LEADING GROCERS
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SOLE AGENTS.

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("DO BE CHAIRFUL")

CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS, EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI or other kinds of Samp Staff REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.—Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.—Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.—Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

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Cigars
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Consolidation free.

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AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions.

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SAFES

Prevention is better
than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM LOOKER, in our Firm ceased on the 20th June 1920.
DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON,
Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY removed our Office to the top floor of Nos. 250 & 252, Des Voeux Road Central. (MESSRS. KWONG SANG HONG'S MAIN PREMISES).

MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 12, 1920.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Salesman, KWOK TAI CHUN is no longer connected with our firm from to-day. Henceforth all business dealings will be attended to by our Manager, Mr. CHAN SHU KAI dated 17th day of July, 1920.

KEM TJIANG HAN (行昌號)
Sugar and General Merchants
126, Wing Lok Street, West,
Hongkong.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional TELEPHONE and clients can now ring up No. 482 or 3552.

**SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES**
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

**THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKS**
is an important matter and we make a speciality of "refinishing" light Frocks and Costumes so that they keep clean longer than when treated by ordinary methods.

Our processes are thorough and reliable. Our facilities and resources enable us to carry out all work quickly and our charges are really reasonable. Write for Price List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing and Drying Company.
Agent
CASSUM AHMED.

Draper,
22, 24, Wellington Street,
28, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Phone 1452.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS
1 Gallon up to 4 gallons

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Established 1870.

INTIMATIONS.

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE ALIMENTS.

When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to infants and a Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would grow ill. Mothers' a lot of care is needed. To avoid the trouble it is best to use LACTOGEN which regenerates human milk. It easily digests and promotes health appetite. It keeps the infants thriving and free from all infantile ailments.



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Note Agents for Hongkong and South China.
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A New Supply of
WAR and ARMISTICE
STAMPS.

Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE
also
CATALOGUES and ALBUMS
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JAPANESE MAKERS.
Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
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ORDER**

CHERRY & CO.,
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Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
B. I. for Bladder Colitis, No. 1 for
Bladder Calculus, No. 2 for
Bladder Inflammation, No. 3 for
Diseases of the Bladder, Urethra, &
Ureter. Price in England.
DR. LECLERCQ & CO., PARIS. Manufactured
by Dr. LECLERCQ & CO., PARIS. Price in
France. Price in France.

ASAHI BEER



BOTTLE AGENTS:
MITUI BUREAU KAISHA.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE HOME RULE FOOLERY.

HARBIN BOMB OUTRAGE.
WEALTHY RUSSIAN ATTACKED.

Sir Edward Carson the other day solemnly rebuked the Liberal and Labour members who were abstaining themselves from the discussion of the Home Rule Bill in Committee. It really does not lie in Sir Edward Carson's mouth to rebuke anybody for anything arising out of the present Irish situation. He, before every one else, is responsible for that situation and all its consequences. To him, before every one else, it is due that the Home Rule Bill has not the remotest chance of acceptance by the people to whom it is offered as a concession of their requirements. The only person to whom the Bill is a concession is Sir Edward Carson, and even he evinces little gratitude for it. To ask Parliament to pass a measure of this nature in the present circumstances is asking it to join with the Government in playing the fool. If all who do not feel attached to the Government in one way or another decline such an invitation, they are not only within their rights, but within their duty. Sir Edward Carson professes to consider that the foundations of Parliamentary government are sapped by such contumacy. It seems to me that the interests of Parliamentary government are better served by discrediting the participation of Parliament in an unseemly farce.

If anybody feels any doubt about this I would refer him to the words of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who, to keep up the spirit of the performance, has been happily selected to take charge of the Bill. "If," said Mr. Long, "the only use made of this Bill be to set up a Republic, or a Government which is unworthy of the name of Government, and which uses its power merely for tyranny, then this Bill will be suspended." No one can reasonably expect that any other use will be made of the Bill than to set up a Republic, since the greater part of Ireland which is assigned in the Bill to the Southern Parliament has already elected all its members for that purpose. The electors are not likely to stultify themselves by revoking their mandate as soon as the opportunity is presented of carrying it into effect. In pointing this out a few weeks ago in *Truth*, I asked whether in the event of an Irish Government declaring itself an independent Republic the present Government proposed to acquiesce or to suppress it by force. Mr. Long now tells us that in the event of the Southern Parliament doing the only thing it is likely to do the British Government would suspend the Home Rule Act—in other words, restore the present pleasing situation. In the name of common sense what is the use of passing an elaborate Bill with this prospect before it? How can members of Parliament with any respect for themselves or for the dignity of their House submit to such an insult

A NORTHCLIFFE STORY.

CECIL RHODES AND HIS BATH.

Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson, the American journalist, who is said to have interviewed everybody of importance in Europe except Mr. Asquith, in his book, "Adventures in Interviewing," relates (authentically or otherwise) how Lord Northcliffe once secured an interview with Cecil Rhodes. "He went to the hotel where Rhodes lived, and made his way to his apartments. Quite by accident he wandered into the financier's bathroom. A strange sight met his gaze. Rhodes sat in his morning tub vainly trying to wash his back. Quick as a flash the interviewer said: 'You're wasting a lot of energy. I have a brush with a long handle that is the best back-washer in the world.' Rhodes was interested in this suggestion, and it opened the way to conversation. The net result was that these two dominating personalities became intimate friends."

NEGRO PARSON'S PRAYER.

Members of Congress delight to embellish their speeches with anecdotes. A Democrat was attacking the Republicans for their extravagance, and feared they were beyond the hope of redemption, although the prayers of one of his constituents, a negro parson, might have some effect. A celebrated revivalist came to address his flock, and before he began to speak the pastor said: "Brother Jones, before you begin this discourse, there are some powerful bad negroes in this here congregation, and I want to pray for you," which he did in this fashion: "O Lord, give Brother Jones the eye of the eagle, that he may see sin from afar. Give his ear to the gospel telephone, and connect him with the central skinner. Illuminate his brow with a brightness that will make the fires of hell look like a tallow candle. Nail his hands to the gospel plough, and blow his head in some lonesome valley where prayer is much wanted to be said, and anoint him all over with the kerosene oil of thy salvation and set him afire."

TRY ONE AFTER DINNER.

If you are troubled with flatulence, a sense of over-fullness afterwards after eating, just take one Pinquette after the principal meal daily for a few days and see how effectively they remedy this condition. Pinquettines are a specific for constipation, disordered liver, biliousness, fitch headaches, coated tongue, foul breath, purples, and Michael after the day's work, but thoroughly as greatly as obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, or at 50 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Sachem Road, Shanghai.

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By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS, EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI or other kinds of Samp Staff REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.—Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.—Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.—Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

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A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF Four
Dollars per Share for the six
months ending 30th June, 1920, will be
payable on WEDNESDAY, 28th July,
on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on application at the Com-
pany's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from TUES-
DAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the
28th July (both days inclusive) during
which period no transfer of shares can
be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three
Dollars and Fifty cents per Share
for the six months ending 30th June,
1920, will be payable on WEDNES-
DAY, 28th July, on which date
Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from TUES-
DAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the
28th July (both days inclusive) during
which period no transfer of shares can
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By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One
Dollar and seventy five cents per
share for the six months ending 30th
June, 1920, will be payable on WED-
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Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
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Company will be CLOSED from TUES-
DAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the
28th July (both days inclusive) during
which period no transfer of shares can
be registered.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The Hong Kong Land Investment
& Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 13, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR per Share for the six
months ending 30th June, 1920, will be
PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th,
on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from TUES-
DAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY,
August 10th, both days inclusive,
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 17, 1920.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Dispepsia
and Indigestion. Martin's Pill is the best
Remedy for all forms of Indigestion
and flatulence. It cures all forms of
Dispepsia and Indigestion throughout
the World. It is now sold in
all Chemists and Druggists throughout
the World and you can get it
from your local Chemist or Druggist.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

NESTLE'S NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE
NESTLE'S NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE
is a delicious new product
made from the finest
natural ingredients.
It is a rich, creamy
milk chocolate
with a nutty flavor.
It is perfect for
breakfast, dessert,
or any time you want
a quick, nutritious
snack.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER highly
qualified (Diploma of Riga Poly-
technic), with practical experience of
Machine Building, Railway Engineering,
Shipbuilding, and Electrical Engineering.
Export Draughtsman, speaking
four languages, first class references,
seeks suitable position. Address offer
to "B. J." care of this Paper."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—No. 1 Stewart Terrace,
St. The Peak, Apply to Hon.
preys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141. The Peck-
ner Barker Road Tram Station.
Apply to Linstead and Davis, Alexandra
Buildings.

Peels Off Corns Between Toes

The Great Corn Loosener of the Age.
Never fails. Painless.

A corn mashed, scraped and
scrubbed all over with "Gets-It".
You can try the desperate way
and try to dig it out and fall.

"Gets-It" is a wonderful
wonderful painless formula—it has never
hurt anyone. It is a wonder.
There is no sticky plaster that does
not remain in position, nor save that
you can't get it off. You reach the
corn easily with the bottle and
it comes easily with the bottle and
in the cork of every "Gets-It" bottle
it does not hurt the true friend. Try
it and you will be surprised. It is
a blessing: never fails.

"Gets-It" is the guaranteed money
back guarantee. Only one
way, costs, but a trifle at all chemists
and stores. Mfd by E. Lawrence &
Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

No Distributors,
MULLER-PHIPS
& HODGES, Ltd.,
38 Clarence Road,
SHANGHAI

"Two Doses of Gets-It—That's All!"

You can try the sensible, peaceful
painless easy way and use "Gets-It"
it is rare for you with "Gets-It"
to ever get corns again. It is
the true source of the air—it is untouched.

Over-eating and over-drinking,
indulgent feeding, lack of rest,
exercising and fresh air, defective teeth,
and hurried meals are the causes and
instigators of chronic indigestion.

People of the dyspeptic type
assure the doctor that they can't
digest this or that food.

It is getting that the stomach, like every
organ of the body, is capable of
cavitation. Naturally, a large piece
of cheese eaten after a good dinner
will cause indigestion in many people.

But if cheese is eaten as a staple
part of the meal and in moderate
amount, beginning with a small quantity
even the dyspeptic stomach may
be trained to digest it.—Daily Mail.

FOOD BOLTERS.

The natural state of man is
eucrasia, or the perfect working of
all the bodily functions. This condition
is rare among civilised people.
Thoroughly normal digestion is
practically impossible for a great
mass of the population.

Most ailments arise from, or are
associated with, imperfect digestion
and assimilation of food. Dyspepsia
is the primary source of much human
misery, discomfort, and inefficiency.

No sufferer from derangements of
the digestive system is an optimist,
and a self-poisoned body influences
the brain and moral conduct.

Irritability, irascibility, gloominess,
lethargy of the mind, and hopeless
pessimism are the common handicaps
of the dyspeptic. For centuries physi-
cians have attempted to diminish
this common malady, and enormous
fortunes have been made by the in-
ventors of popular remedies.

Indigestion is probably quite un-
known among wild animals. It occurs
among animals domesticated by
man and no longer dependent entirely
upon unerring instinct in the selection
of food.

One of the phenomena of civilisation
in mankind is the impairment of
primitive instinct. A civilised child
has not true instinctive discrimination
in the choice of food. Unless checked
and instructed, a young child will
eat the most injurious substances.

A dyspeptic tendency is frequently
induced in infancy by the improper
quantity and quality of the diet. In
childhood the common habit of "bolting"
all kinds of food is usually left
uncorrected. Nine persons out of ten
are "bolters."

It has been reckoned that by
fitting a different cabin the R34, the
hero of the Atlantic flight, is capable
of carrying 37 passengers, in addition
to crew and petrol and a certain
quantity of baggage and mails for a
non-stop flight of 2,000 miles, while
the R38, which has been sold to
America, can carry 105 passengers
in comfort on the same conditions.

The R3X, a giant airship now under
consideration, having a length of
740 ft. and a capacity of 4,000,000
cu. ft. will be able to carry 155 pas-
sengers for a 2,000 mile voyage,
70 passengers for 3,000 miles, at an
average speed of 60 m.p.h.

TRAVEL DR LUXE.

COMFORT AND CARD ON FUTURE FLYERS.

The aerial liners of the future will
be models of comfort, speed and
safety, according to Air Commodore
Maitland, of R34 fame, who addressed
the Royal Society of Arts on "The
Commercial Future of Airships" recently.

Describing the accommodation
which will be provided in the very
near future the lecturer, who is the
head of the airship section of the
R.A.F., said passengers would sit
facing each other with a table be-
tween them. They could arrange
the tables and chairs for bridge as
they felt inclined. Sleepers would
be provided in the shape of bunks
which fold down. "My experience
up to date," said Commodore Mait-
land, "is that one sleeps uncommonly
soundly in an airship. The whole
of the passenger car will be heated
by steam generated from the engine.

It will not be necessary to restrict
smoking any more than in a railway
carriage.

155 PASSENGERS.

"A kitchen with at least as good
accommodation as any railway re-
staurant car will be provided. The
absence of vibration and noise and
the almost complete absence of sea
sickness are important considera-
tions."

It is not generally realized that by
fitting a different cabin the R34, the
hero of the Atlantic flight, is capable
of carrying 37 passengers, in addition
to crew and petrol and a certain
quantity of baggage and mails for a
non-stop flight of 2,000 miles, while
the R38, which has been sold to
America, can carry 105 passengers
in comfort on the same conditions.

The R3X, a giant airship now under
consideration, having a length of
740 ft. and a capacity of 4,000,000
cu. ft. will be able to carry 155 pas-
sengers for a 2,000 mile voyage,
70 passengers for 3,000 miles, at an
average speed of 60 m.p.h.

COST COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

The cost of this is, comparatively
speaking, extremely small. Captain
Ackland recently stated that aeroplans
can be reasonably operated at
the rate of 10s. 6d. per ton mile. An
airship of the R38 type can be
operated at a cost of only 2s. 9d. per
ton mile, including depreciation,
station charges, wages, running costs,
etc. This means that the airship can
compete with rail and steamer
companies on the same fare basis
while the airship can give a
higher speed average and additional
comfort.

At-Commodore Maitland took the
voyage to Egypt as an example. At
present mails or passengers cannot
do the journey under at least six
days. The R38 could do the same
journey in two days without a stop.

First-class passenger fare by rail and
steamer ranges from £45 to £50.
By air passengers could be carried for
£50, this fare giving a profit of
15 per cent. Similarly the journey
to India could be done with one stop
and the time reduced from 14 to 42
days; the voyage to South Africa
with two stops, in six days instead
of 19; and the voyage to Australia in
10 days, with three stops, instead
of 25.

NEW FOOKER AEROPLANE.

WINGS TWO FEET THICK.

The latest aeroplane designed by
Mr. Fokker, the famous Dutch
builder, has been exhibited at the
Schiphol Aerodrome, Amsterdam.

Its inventor believes that it will
revolutionise aeroplane construction,
and greatly reduce both purchase
price and costs of flying.

An outstanding feature of the new
aeroplane is that it has no connecting
wires or cables. The wings are sup-
ported by longitudinal "sleepers,"
which give them the necessary
strength. They are consequently
very thick—as much as 2ft. in the
centre—and they are further strength-
ened by the use of triplex wood
instead of the customary aeroplane
fabric.

The machine is fitted with a single
motor of 125 h.p., constructed by the
Bavarian Motor Works, of Munich,
but it is claimed that this is sufficient
to give it a speed of 170 kilometres
(106 miles) an hour.

The use of only one motor, of course,
means a reduction in petrol
consumption, weight, and cost of
construction. The weight of the
aeroplane is 1 ton 2 cwt. unloaded,
and another three-quarters of a ton
with a full load. There is a cabin
with accommodation for four passengers,
and in front of it are seats for
the pilot and his assistant.

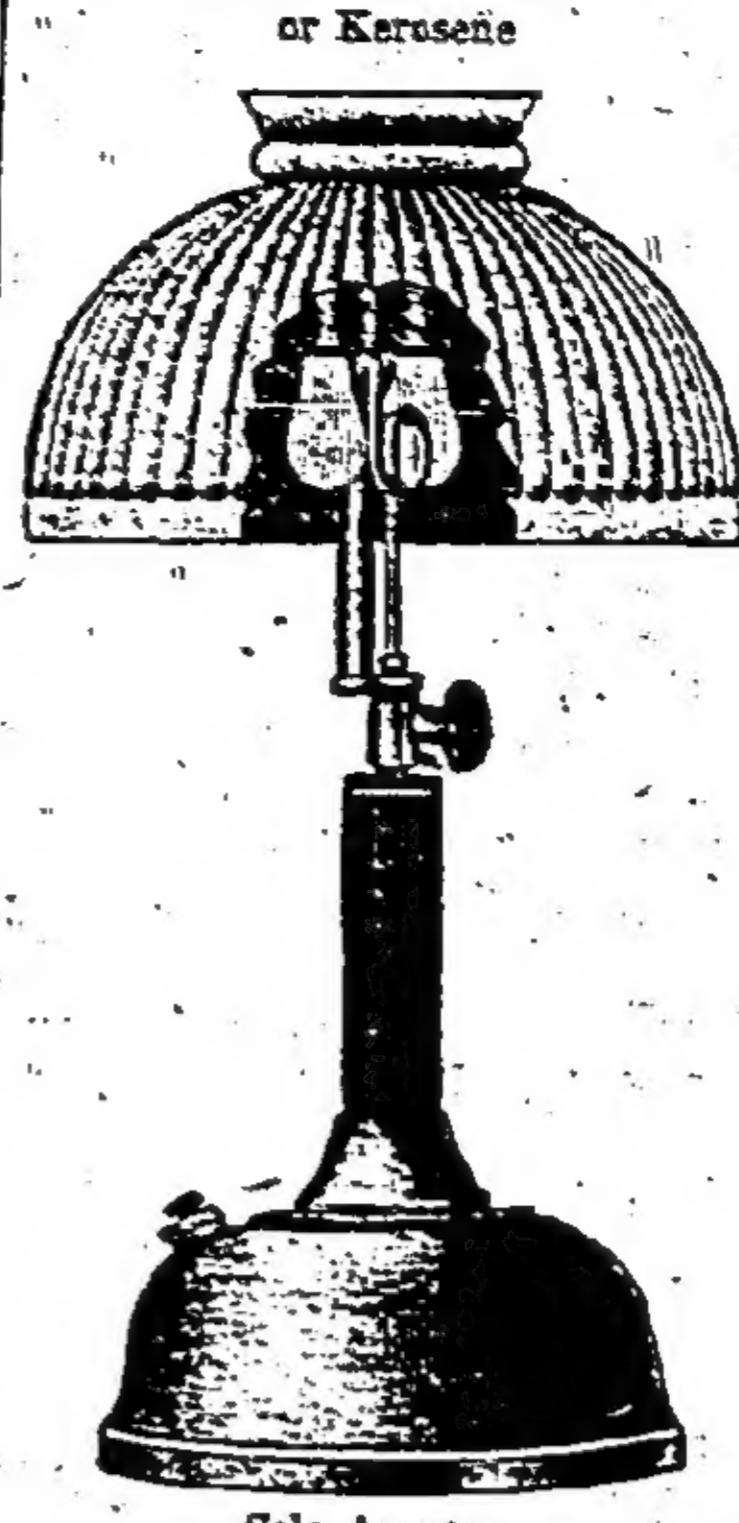
These verbal novelties we have
made out of our stock, so to speak;
and at the same time we have kept on
taking over terms from other tongues,
in accord with our ancient custom, as
a result of which the words of foreign
origin in our everyday speech (so a
historian of our language has asserted)
far outnumber those of old English
origin.

And upon these alien vocabularies
we have worked our will in
our own fashion. We have taken two
Latin words, per centum, cut the
second to get per cent, and then
melted them together with an English
termination to give us percentage.

We have taken risque and made it
risky, and we are in the process of
taking brusque and making it brusk;
and this is as it should be, since a
foreign word which keeps its foreign
pronunciation or its foreign spelling
is always a menace to the purity of
English.

The alien words we admit to
citizenship in our language, ought al-
ways to renounce their foreign allegi-
ance. A term from another tongue is
more easily made to feel at home in
our vocabulary when its spelling
does not call attention to its original
outlandishness. So it was that cale-
teria and gatoom, as names for special
kinds of restaurant, slipped into
general use without exciting general
notice.

ARCO-LITE
BURNS
95% Air 5% Gasoline
or Kerosene



Sole Agents:
TANG LLU Y & CO.,
Paper Merchants.
SPOT STOCKS AWAITING ON HAND.
68 Connaught Road Central.
Telephone No. 1570.

OUR ADVICE WANTED.

BRITAIN THE CONSULTING-ROOM FOR THE WORLD.

Britain is the consulting-room of
the world. Not only are delegates
here from many countries seeking in-
formation on the housing problem, but
numerous international cases are being
brought to London for diagnosis and
cure.

Representatives of Japanese firms
are in Britain seeking a solution for
the problems of raising wages and the
increased cost of living. France,
Belgium, Italy, Austria, and even
Germany, desires lessons in recon-
struction, and they are taking them in
London. The United States, which a
year ago threatened to dominate the
world's markets by the weight of
financial advantage, is not only willing
but also eager to gain commercial
information from this country.

And London stands alone as the
greatest of the world's pleasure cities.
Film producers are fighting for sites,
and musical and operatic stars more
than ever regard London as the Mecca
of their art.

SOURCES OF NEW WORDS.

Now words are derived from all
sorts of sources. To blif, for example,
which began life as a necessary
technical term in poker, spread into
general use in the United States,
crossed the English channel and forced
itself into French and Italian and German.

Perhaps to pass the buck, having a
similar origin, will in time
attain to a similar world-wide accept-
ance. To spoo, a Briticism originating
in the sporting circles of London,
bids fair to be adopted in New York,
although its attractiveness is as slight
as its utility. Equally unnecessary is
foreyside, which is intended to be a
more elegant appellation for a fore-
woman,

WATSON'S

Pyeris

Sparkling Mineral Water

Is of great organic purity. Chemically its composition is identical with one of the best known natural springs in Europe.

AN IDEAL TABLE WATER BLENDS EXCELLENTLY WITH WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED.

ATTRACTIVE MODEL HATS and SEMI TRIMMED STRAWS.

DAINTY VOILE DRESSES.

LATEST STYLES
AND
EFFECTS.

BIRTH.

SOUTHERTON.—At the French Hospital, on the 18th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. Southerton of Nanning, a daughter.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1920.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Great Britain in 1921, four years hence, will no longer be an island. The Channel Tunnel is expected to be open by then. Final agreement to begin work on it has been reached. The contractors are making ready. It was first proposed in Napoleon's time by a French engineer named Mathieu, but nothing was done. The idea was revived by a Belgian, de Gommard, many years later, and societies to encourage the scheme were organized on both sides. The Franco-Prussian war came along and put an end to the project. The Great War has apparently made possible what that war prevented, for there has been much less argument about it this time than there used to be. When in 1873 the French Tunnel Society revived the scheme, and erected the still surviving factory at Sangatte, south of Calais, besides taking innumerable soundings in order to select the best route, a tremendous hubbub arose. The preliminary digging on both sides of the Channel awakened the sluggish imagination of the mob, and invasion stories of the "Battle of Dorking" and "Englishman's Home" type went round. Dover was invaded by "dismised soldiers," and the outcry against the enterprise turned the Parliamentary Committee against it. Once more, circum 1906, the matter was mooted again, and the old arguments against it still had sufficient force and following to thwart it. Flying machines and submarines have made a difference. During the recent great war, many a man previously opposed to the tunnel idea wished the tunnel in existence. Beyond a number of negotiations naturally necessary for such a big work, there has been very little discussion, and the final stage of arrangements has been reached almost without the people knowing about it. Sir Francis Fox and Mr. Bartholin have got the signal "all clear."

have published their plans. The tunnel will consist of two cylinders, 32 miles long, at a depth of 50 feet. Electricity will furnish the power, ventilation, etc. As a sop to the timid, military guards are to be provided.

ADVERSARIA.

It appears that any KISEMA kinema film which CENSORATE fails to hit the taste of the Hongkong censors is forbidden to be sent to Canton. This has happened to American-made pictures specially passed in San Francisco for use in China, and we quite expect that when the American Consul gets back to his office he will have something to say about it. If His Excellency the Governor wishes to be spared considerable correspondence relating to a delicate international issue, he had better summon his Napoleon's time by a French engineer named Mathieu, but nothing was done. The idea was revived by a Belgian, de Gommard, many years later, and societies to encourage the scheme were organized on both sides. The Franco-Prussian war came along and put an end to the project. The Great War has apparently made possible what that war prevented, for there has been much less argument about it this time than there used to be. When in 1873 the French Tunnel Society revived the scheme, and erected the still surviving factory at Sangatte, south of Calais, besides taking innumerable soundings in order to select the best route, a tremendous hubbub arose. The preliminary digging on both sides of the Channel awakened the sluggish imagination of the mob, and invasion stories of the "Battle of Dorking" and "Englishman's Home" type went round. Dover was invaded by "dismised soldiers," and the outcry against the enterprise turned the Parliamentary Committee against it. Once more, circum 1906, the matter was mooted again, and the old arguments against it still had sufficient force and following to thwart it. Flying machines and submarines have made a difference. During the recent great war, many a man previously opposed to the tunnel idea wished the tunnel in existence. Beyond a number of negotiations naturally necessary for such a big work, there has been very little discussion, and the final stage of arrangements has been reached almost without the people knowing about it. Sir Francis Fox and Mr. Bartholin have got the signal "all clear."

One does not, naturally, blame the host's wine. Let us confess that the preliminary cocktail and the culminating cognac may have contributed to the uncomfortable effects. And let us resolve, if only for the sake of adversaria lovers, to be content with three glasses next time. Of four at most. A whole bottle was a mistake.

One does not realize what Fitzgerald did for Omar Khayyam until he reads a real translation, carefully literal like that of E. A. Johnson, with its bold and limping verse and endless repetitions of inconsiderable sentiments. Even as the artist takes a dirty old run and makes a beautiful picture of it, so Fitzgerald took a tedious burlesque with an uncertain, jolting phrasal burden, and condensed it into a crystalline poem shot with rich colours.

There is no need to criticise Johnson Pasha as a poet, so we refrain from offering examples of his lazier lines. He gives 762 quatrains! Here is a sentiment ignored by Fitzgerald:

Woe worth the heart that lonely cannot dwell;
Shame bears him company in earth and hell.
Free hearts and fearless tread the path alone,
Nor need the woes of life to others tell.

An excellent exercise for those who regard this form of verse as easy might be to render it in the book of Ecclesiastes, getting all the vital spirit of it in as Fitzgerald did the essence of Omar.

A gentleman named AMATEUR "Brass," writing in ECONOMICS, *The Times* of May 24, has hit upon an ingenious illustration to explain the high cost of living. Like most of these amateur economists, he barks back to a simpler state of Society, and asks us to regard the pointed stiletto as a spear. Let us imagine ourselves in the old days of barter, he says, overlooking the sufficiently obvious fact that we are. The savage made a spear and exchanged it for a measure of corn. A savage war broke out, and many spears were manufactured, while less corn was grown. When that war was over, the savage came to buy corn, tendering spears in payment. He is informed that very little corn has been grown during the war period, but thousands of millions of weapons have been made. As a result of this he has to give quite a number of weapons for the same amount of corn for which he gave only one weapon in pre-war days. The analogy is almost perfect, but an analogy can be, except that he omits to note that a vast number of imitation spears ("Bransby") have been made. Mr. Brass goes on to moralize that "half-working man would only realize it if his best plan is to try to increase the value of the pound of the spear by hard work and increased production." To cheapen his own product, in effect. That is the worst of these amateur thinkers. They get so far like a monkey toward speech and then mental fatigue overcomes them, and they desist. Optimum vibration is beyond their power. Let us assist Mr. Brass by showing him how his own advice applies to his own savage grower of corn. He grows corn to eat. His corn always has permanent value, since all men must eat, in peace or war. Spears, especially imitation spears, are little desired in peace time. The savage corn grower does not want them. Why should he work harder to produce more corn than he wants, for the benefit of the man looking about with a bundle of spears? Let the latter eat his spears, or till the ground with them and grow his own corn. If the working man (corn grower) would only realize it, his best plan is to take life easily, growing just enough corn for himself, and to tell the spear carrying boar to go to work and increase production. But that would be Bolshevism. Incidentally, note Mr. Brass's unconscious admission that the only real wealth is productive labour. Note also that the man with the spears cannot skewer the corn grower and help himself without killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and either starving or going to work as a producer. The simple savage who grows the corn was always a bit of a sucker, and they hamboozled him by cunning lies, helped, of course, by chiefly authority (the chief having a use for spearman) and by "medicine men" or "joss-men" of the tribe. But it would require a whole book to explain those lies, and it would be a Bolshevik book.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

HONGKONG VESSEL CONCERNED.

JARDINE BOAT SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

The Dutch steamer "Ban Foo Soon," which left Singapore on July 9 for Penang, returned the following morning, reporting that at about 8 p.m. the previous day she came into collision off the Horsburgh Lighthouse, situated at the entrance to the Singapore Straits, with the Jardine steamer "Chak Sang," which was coming from Hongkong bound to Calcutta via Singapore and which arrived in Singapore herself on July 10. According to the report of the captain of the "Ban Foo Soon," which is a vessel of 230 tons, she was struck on the port side. As a result of the collision the "Ban Foo Soon" had two of her life boats smashed as well as her davits, awnings, stanchions and upper deck railing. After a survey it was found that the vessel had sustained "Chak Sang," which is a vessel of over 1,000 tons, has, it is believed, practically sustained no damage of a serious nature.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.

SPECIAL CABLE

FLYING TO AUSTRALIA.

THUNDERSTORM ENCOUNTERED.

AVIATOR'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SINGAPORE, July 20.

Lieutenants Parker and McIntosh, who are flying to Australia, started for Java to-day. They encountered a very severe thunderstorm which they were unable to avoid. A hole was blown in the upper wing. Sometimes flying upside down, they returned to Singapore safely. They will start again to-morrow. Lieut. McIntosh said that it was the worst experience he had yet had.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. J. A. Russell has left Kuala Lumpur for China and is expected to be away for about a month.

For the theft of some flowers from the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, a Chinese was fined \$15.

Mr. E. J. B. Watson, Master Mariner, has been nominated as a person entitled to be examined for a licence as pilot in the Pilotage District of Singapore.

What next? Children should not be allowed to whistle, or even to manicure their nails, on the Sabbath, was the opinion expressed at a Congregationalist assembly at Ammanford, Carmarthenshire.

Shell and mine explosions in Northern France in the last few weeks have killed 20 people. The danger is becoming more and more acute as additional war zone territory is reclaimed and put under cultivation.

With her entire crew of ten hands, the Grimsby steam trawler "Uvaria" was blown to pieces in the North Sea by a mine picked up in her nets. The news was brought to Grimsby in May by Skipper Pearson, of the trawler "Tetraeth."

A Bangkok wire of July 9 says that Mr. Charles Grant, mining prospector, Singora, and well-known in Penang, was charged with threatening the British Consul-General and with trespass and damage to the legation. He was remanded.

Mr. J. D. Kemp, of Penang, met with a rather serious accident when lighting a lamp attached to a fan powered by hot air. The spirit flared up, enveloping his head in a mass of flame. He was very severely burned, especially about the face, but Dr. Bright, who was called in and directed his immediate removal to hospital, hopes to be able to save his eyesight.

In connection with the Prince of Wales' tour in India, which is to last for 3 and a half months, the Government of India are nominating a number of accredited press representatives from England and India to travel with the Royal party. Railway and other facilities are to be provided and so far as Madras is concerned it is hoped that the only real wealth is productive labour. Note also that the man with the spears cannot skewer the corn grower and help himself without killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, and either starving or going to work as a producer. The simple savage who grows the corn was always a bit of a sucker, and they hamboozled him by cunning lies, helped, of course, by chiefly authority (the chief having a use for spearman) and by "medicine men" or "joss-men" of the tribe. But it would require a whole book to explain those lies, and it would be a Bolshevik book.

A clerk at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Gracechurch Street, London drew Allenby in the Cutlack Derby sweep. "I bought a full ticket two or three months ago," said this gentleman to an *Evening Standard* representative. "Have I had any offers for it? Well, I should rather think I have. I paid 23s. for the ticket; and I believe I have a good sporting chance of one of the plums." He had, but unfortunately Allenby broke a blood vessel and had to be pulled up.

At the beginning of this month a 16-year-old Chinese clerk named Chia He Chan, employed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Singapore had the impudence to pocket the cheque of the Chief Police Officer, Mr. N. A. M. Griffin, which was presented at the bank by Mr. Griffin's son, to be paid into the former's account. Owing to his age, the magistrate let the accused off rather lightly with six strokes of the ratten, accused's mother consenting to enter into a bond of \$100 to guarantee her son's good behaviour.

The Ipoh correspondent of the *Malayan Leader* writes—*I have on reliable information that the Railways authorities have raised the Station Hotel Rents. In Ipoh the rent was raised on the 1st of June from \$700 or \$800 per month to \$1,400 or \$1,500. As a result of this, the rate charged per day for a room was raised from \$2.75 to \$5.25. The rents have been raised in Kuala Lumpur and other places too, I am told. There seems to be absolutely no reason for thus raising the rates of the only hotel for Europeans who come into town to a figure which forces the rate of rooms up to double.*

If the report is true it is a gross and scandalous case of Government profiteering.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.

[Phone No. 3510.]

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

WHAT HONGKONG SPENDS AND WHAT IT SHOULD SPEND.

The report on the Education Department of Hongkong for 1919 recently published, contains an interesting review of the work being done in this connection, but, although the estimates for 1920 indicate that the policy of the local Government is progressive, a full consideration will show that the Colony is far behind the times in the matter of education.

In the old days education was

chiefly the care of the Churches and other religious bodies, aided by the gifts of pious benefactors, whose generosity is still in evidence in the old foundations of the Universities, Public Schools and Grammar Schools of the United Kingdom.

For the last fifty years however,

it has been considered to be the duty of the States to see that educational facilities are provided for the whole juvenile population of the United Kingdom, and to supplement the deficiencies of voluntary schools by State aid, and by the provision of elementary schools at the cost of the taxpayer.

In Hongkong we are in a peculiar position: we acquired the Colony

in order to provide a convenient and safe depot for the exchange of the commodities of the West for those of the East: an exchange which (if deleterious drugs be excepted) has manifestly resulted to the mutual advantage of both parties.

In the course of eighty years a

large and polyglot population has

been attracted to the Colony, and a

large native community has been

brought under the British flag.

To justify our continued occupation

of this former fragment of China it

is surely our duty not only to

provide protection from violence and

injustice but also to make the Colony

an example of all that is best in

Western Civilisation.

After protection comes public

health, and after public health, the

education of the rising generation.

The provision of nourishment for

the mind and brain is surely as

essential to the production of the

perfect citizen as the security of the

food supply and the distribution of

wholecomer water.

What is Hongkong doing for education?

Here we have the dual system

of voluntary and Government schools,

but there is no system of education

for the whole Colony.

The voluntary schools cater for

as many pupils as

the generosity of their supporters

coupled with the Government grant

in aid can provide for. The Government schools supplement this provision.

But the supply is not equal to the

actual demand, and falls very far

short of the potential demand—that is

the demand that would be created if

education here were made universal

and compulsory as it is at Home. In

Hongkong no parent is under any

obligation to see that his or her child

is educated.

CHILD POPULATION AND SCHOOL

POPULATION.

The last Census was taken in 1911

and shows that there were then about

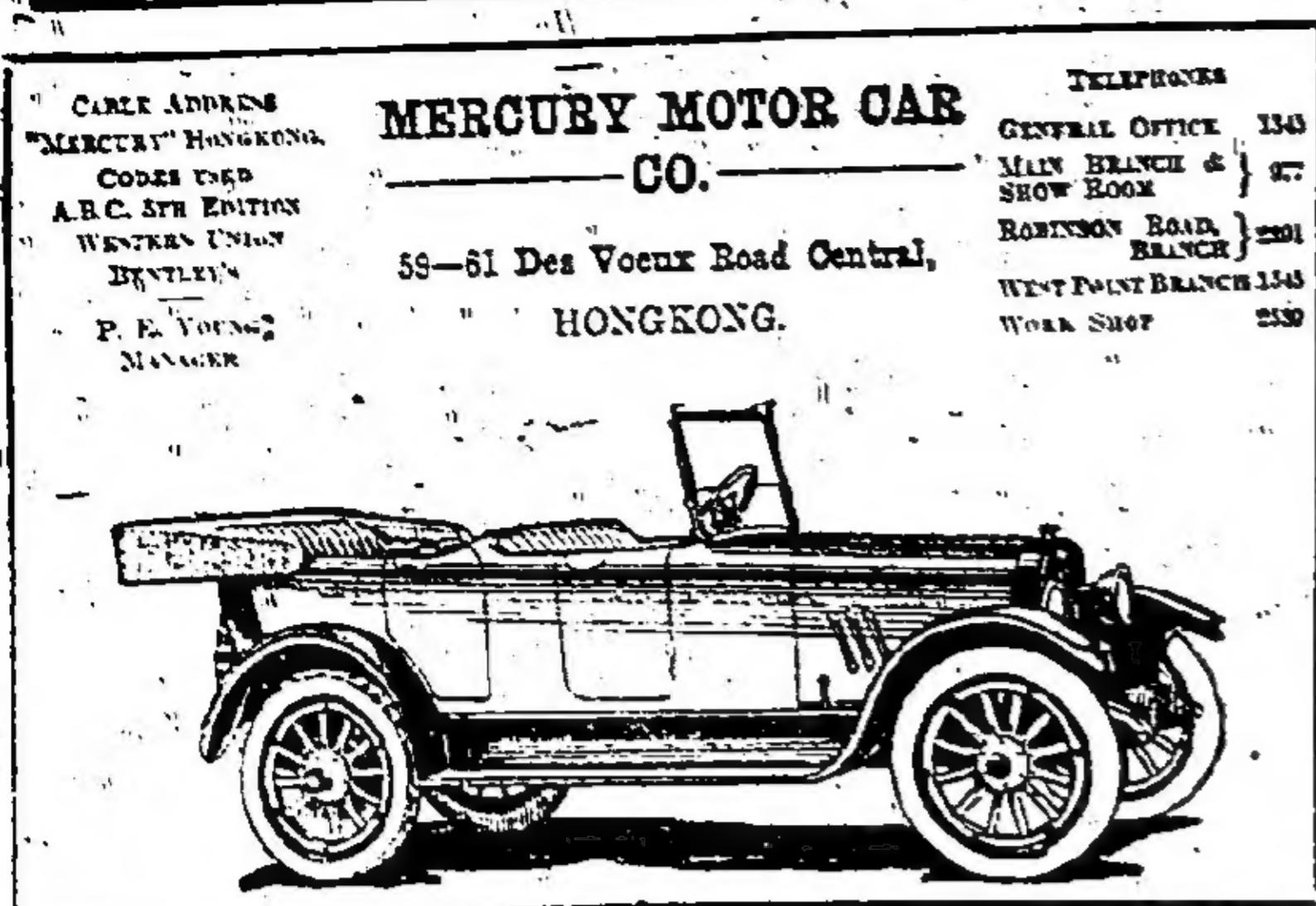
70,000 children of school age (5 to 15)

in the Colony, of whom over half

were boys.

No one can doubt that the juvenile

population of the Colony has increased



SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

TYPHOID PREVENTION DISCUSSED.

CATTLE DISEASES.

The meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday evening, presided over by Mr. G. R. Sayer, was marked by the introduction of several important subjects; there were also present at the meeting, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Col. Humphrys, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth, Mr. Chow Shou-sun, Mr. S. W. Tsui, Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

Dr. W. V. Pearce was appointed to act as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

OFFENSIVE TRADES LICENCES.

The following Sub-Committee was appointed to issue offensive trades licences. The President of the Board, the Director of Public Works, and Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

The Chairman explained that by this means they hoped to minimise the delay between the application for and the granting of a licence. The powers the Board now held would be delegated to the Sub-Committee, who if they were not unanimous on the question of granting a licence, would refer the same to the Board. The Committee would have no power to refuse a licence without referring to the Board.

TYPHOID FEVER IN HONGKONG.

Dr. Pearce, the Medical Officer of Health presented a memorandum on the prevalence of typhoid fever in Hongkong. In explanation of it he said that no one could feel safe from accidentally acquiring infection. Fortunately there was a new method whereby they could obtain some protection against it and that was by vaccination; and although the protection afforded was not absolutely sure, nevertheless it afforded a valuable protection, and this was shown in the recent great war when the majority of the troops were inoculated against typhoid with beneficial results. It was no doubt a difficult thing to introduce a practice of this sort for they had tried before in the plague outbreak, and after the staff of the department, some Chinese students and medical men had had themselves inoculated, no member of the public came forward. People thought that it was no use to have themselves inoculated as they did not either live in Chinese localities or walk down those streets. But in the case of typhoid it was different, inasmuch as they had Chinese servants in the houses and Chinese in their offices, and these might be carriers of infection. It was quite possible for food to be contaminated in the kitchen or at the table by carrier flies. There was no doubt whatever that a good number of cases which occurred in this Colony could be explained on no other ground but that of infection by carriers. If the public would take up the question of prophylactic, they might then approach the Government and get the Medical Department to prepare the vaccine. Places could be arranged and dates fixed for persons who wished to be inoculated. If this were done the cases would be come very much less.

Dr. Koch, in supporting Dr. Pearce, said that cases had occurred in different parts of the city but it was difficult to trace the origin, and in several cases it was said to have been due to the eating of raw vegetables.

He did not think that the manuring of the vegetables in the Colony was any different to that in any other part of the world, and as far as he was concerned that theory had exploded. There was no doubt that those cases occurred more from carriers than anything else. He thought it would be interesting if the Medical Officer of Health could give figures and percentages contrasting the conditions in the Colony with those in other places.

Dr. Koch referred to the researches made by the late Dr. Hunter, at one time Government Bacteriologist, as to whether or not Chinese were immune from typhoid.

He found that even babies, ten to twelve months old suffered from it.

He thought they ought to urge the Government to allow the Government Bacteriologist to prepare the vaccine for use and that this should be supplied free. If they had a Bacteriological Department attached to the Board, as was the case in other countries, they could have done the work without all this trouble.

THE MEMORANDUM ON TYPHOID.

The following was the memorandum—

I beg to submit for the consideration of the Sanitary Board the following memorandum on the prevalence of typhoid fever in this Colony. The table attached shows the number of cases of this disease notified each year from 1910 to 1919 inclusive. It will be seen that in none of these years has the incidence been great and in no instance has the disease assumed epidemic proportion.

The infection may be acquired in various ways but all great epidemics of this disease are due to contamination of water supplies.

Our good water supply has saved us in this Colony from severe epidemics of this disease. The army also has the advantage of obtaining milk from dairies so well managed that the chance of infection from consumption of contaminated milk is reduced to a minimum. I have never been able in any cases of typhoid fever to blame either the water or milk supply of the Colony.

The eating of raw vegetables, e.g. salads and shell fish, may have been the source of infection in some cases. There is, however, a mode of infection which has been in the past overlooked by the general public. I refer to the contamination of food in houses by means of typhoid carriers. If any typhoid carrier be engaged in preparing food or handling it, he is liable to spread the disease. An instance of this has recently occurred. Five cases of typhoid fever have occurred under circumstances pointing to a common source of infection, and investigation has proved that a cook who prepared food for all these persons was a carrier. The existence of dry privies in close proximity to kitchens and pantries, offers opportunity for the contamination of food through flies which privies are used by typhoid carriers. It used often to be said in Hongkong that Chinese were largely immune from typhoid. They may enjoy a higher degree of immunity than the foreigners here, but the appended table shows that a considerable number of cases of typhoid occur amongst the Chinese.

The whole community cannot be examined for the purpose of finding who is and who is not a carrier, and so although a person may eschew salads and shell fish, boil all his drinking water and milk, he will not know that his neighbour or one of his household is not a carrier.

There is a method whereby every one can obtain a good measure of protection, namely, by the use of anti-typhoid inoculation. The rationale of this inoculation is akin to that of vaccination against small-pox, although the protection afforded is not so great nor so enduring as in the latter case. There can be no doubt that the introduction of this preventive measure into the British Army saved countless lives during the recent war. The inconvenience is negligible and the protection afforded is good. If the public will evince a desire to use this method of protection, there can be no doubt that the Government will provide the necessary material. A list extracted from the Death Registers of the names of Europeans and Americans who have died from typhoid fever in Hongkong during the last ten years, shows that there were 31 such deaths.

In 10 cases the infection was apparently acquired outside the Colony, while there were 21 cases of locally acquired infection. Similar lists for other nationalities could be given, but we re-occupied Dubno and totally defeated a Bolshevik division. On July 19, after bitter fighting, the enemy occupied Lida.

SYRIAN SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO VIGOROUS CRITICISM.

SUPREME BRITISH INTEREST.

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons, moving an adjournment to discuss the immediate danger to British interests arising out of the threatened hostilities in Syria, Captain W. Ormsby Gore vigorously criticised the Government.

He declared that the supreme British interest in the Middle East, as elsewhere, was the restoration of peace, which alone would permit political freedom and economic prosperity.

The French ultimatum would inevitably entail the employment of further British troops and money.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, pointed out that France accepted the Syrian mandate at San Remo, Emir Feisal consenting. French troops had been massacred and other outrages had been committed.

Interference on the part of the Commons would be equivalent to interference of the French Chamber in our action against the lawless Arabs in Mesopotamia.

France had not violated her mandate in Syria. Britain meant to honour her promise to the Arabs, and France replying to our questions, declared that she had no intention of a permanent military occupation after the mandate had been accepted and order had been restored.

That was our own policy in Mesopotamia. Lord Robert Cecil and others expressed the opinion that the Government's reply would do a great deal to allay existing anxiety.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH POLICY UNCHANGED.

STILL TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER AT ALL COSTS.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government's Irish policy was unchanged, namely to restore law and order in Ireland by all means at their power and simultaneously to carry out the Government of Ireland Bill. The Government considered that in view of the powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations a proclamation of martial law in Ireland could not provide a satisfactory method of dealing with the present situation but the Cabinet was considering whether additional powers could usefully be secured by new legislation.

Mr. Bonar Law added that those best able to judge thought that we were getting the troubles better in hand. He did not think it reasonable to judge in the terms of the murders from one week to another.

INCREASED RAILWAY FARES.

TO START DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION NO AVAIL.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions as regard the forthcoming 33 1/3 per cent increase in railway fares, the proposed imposition of which during the holiday season created great public indignation, Sir Eric Geddes made a lengthy defence of the increase, chiefly, on the ground of the increased wages of the railwaymen and the higher cost of materials.

Replying to a suggestion that the date of the operation of the increased fares should be postponed, Mr. Bonar Law said that postponement would mean a subsidy or that still higher fares must ultimately be charged. Cabinet had decided in spite of the hardship that the increase could not be postponed beyond August 5.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

NO NATIONALISATION.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons replying to a question Mr. Bonar Law said it was the Government's policy to hand back the railways to the companies at the expiration of the present agreement. Mr. Bonar Law assented to the suggestion of Mr. Hogge that the policy was diametrically opposed to nationalisation.

INFAMOUS EVENTS.

MURDER OF GALLANT AND DISTINGUISHED OFFICER.

FEARLESS ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

In the House of Commons replying to questions with regard to the murder of Police Commissioner Smyth, Sir Hamar Greenwood denounced the murder of a very gallant and distinguished officer. He gave an assurance that every step was being taken to track down the murderers.

Mr. Palmer asked for an assurance that the Government would support General Macready in any action he might take, however fearless to put down these infamous events and that the Dyer incident would not be repeated in Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood said that General Macready and he were consulting almost daily. The Government had never refused any of General Macready's requests. He (Sir Hamar Greenwood) would continue to support every police or military officer who was endeavouring to carry out his duties in this most critical situation.

WOMEN JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

LONDON, July 20.

The official list published of 240 women justices of the peace in different parts of the country includes a number of peeresses, wives of Bishops, wives of ex-ministers, Mrs. Mary Macarthur, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, Miss N. Adler, member of the London County Council and Madame Bramwell Booth, wife of the Salvation Army leader.

POLES RETREAT ON WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, July 19.

A Polish communiqué dated July 16 reads: We are retreating according to plan on the whole front, except in the Dubno sector where we re-occupied Dubno and totally defeated a Bolshevik division. On July 19, after bitter fighting, the enemy occupied Lida.

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REVOLUTIONISTS IN HONGKONG.

SOCIETIES ORGANISED.

The Canton authorities, hearing that there are many revolutionists in Canton, have recently ordered that special vigilance be maintained.

Since a number of revolutionists have organized societies in Hongkong and Macao, many troops have been stationed in important places to guard entrances.

Special detectives have been employed to look out for these revolutionaries in these ports.—*Times*.

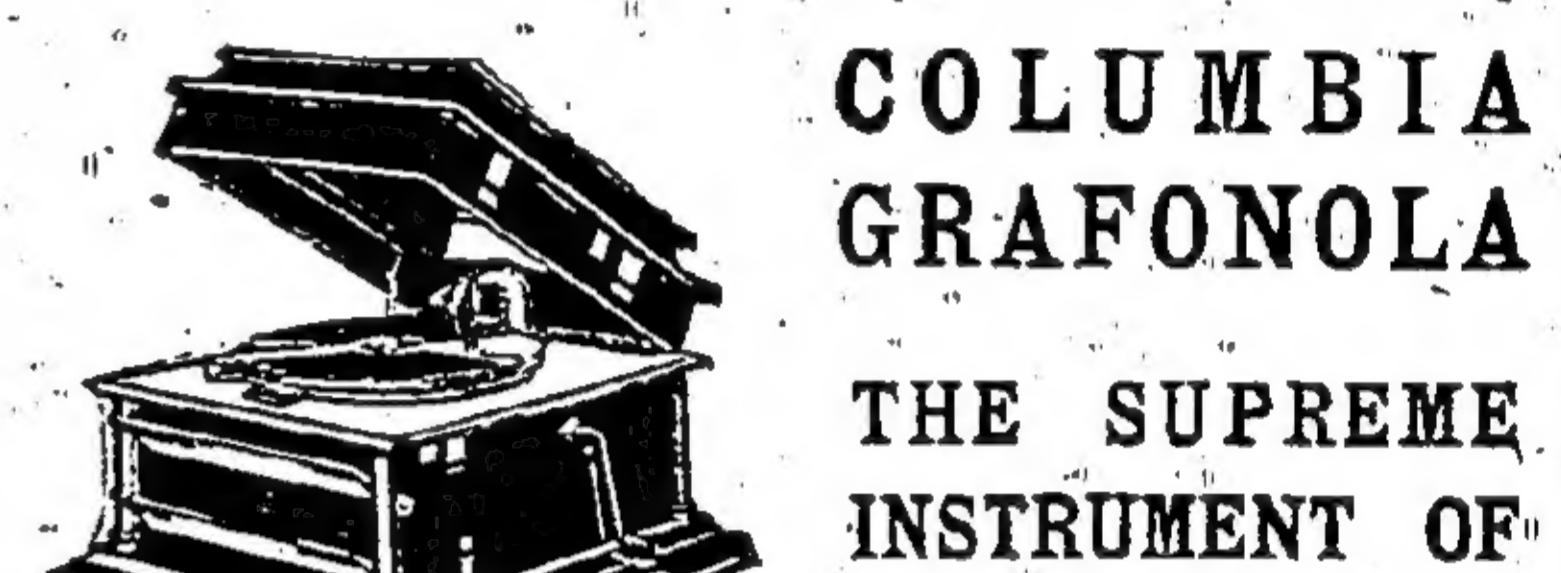
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S.S. "HUNGARIA"

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WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO, NEWCHIANG	HUTCHOW	July 22, at 4 p.m.
& TIENSIN		
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	July 23, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	July 24, at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND PUOKU	SZECHUAN	July 27, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & RANGKOK	KANCHOW	July 27, at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOOLO	SUNNING	July 29, at Noon.
	TAMING	Aug. 3, at 4 p.m.

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HAICHING Capt. A. H. Stewart. FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 2 p.m.

HAIIKONG Capt. J. S. Thomson. TUESDAY, 27th July, at 2 p.m.

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"ELYAN"	9,000	18th Aug.	MARSEILLEs London & A-werp
"PLASSY"	7,000	23rd Aug.	MARSEILLEs London & A-werp
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,300	1st July. at 4 p.m.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	Japan direct.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Aug., at Noon
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 25th Aug., at Noon

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NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th August, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Durban and Cape Town.

PEKANG MARU ... Monday, 8th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHIN-I MARU ... Friday, 23rd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATUNO MARU ... Sunday, 26th July.

JAPAN PORTS Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 1st July, at 11 a.m.
TAIGO MARU ... Saturday, 11th August at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGATO MARU ... Sunday, 5th August.

For further information apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

6, YASUDA, Nippon.

Telephone No. 224 & 225.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.**THE S.S. "METHVEN"**

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.**FOR NEW YORK**

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" via Suez Canal Midday of September.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA

CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to:

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
HIRANOMA MARU	20,000	Aug. 10th (from Y'hama)
ENYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 11th.
SHINO MARU	22,000	Sept. 6th.
IPERIA MARU	8,000	Sept. 17th.
KOMA MARU	20,000	"Calling at Keeling."

(Omitting call at Shanghai.)

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.**

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, PILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO,

SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ATRICO & IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
KAISHO MARU	17,000	July 18th.
ANTO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 8th.

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Kiyo Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2376.

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We can supply the best Steaming Coal on short notice for Ships and Local Consumers.

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A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU.

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Hardware, Metals, Paints and Oils.

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KWONG BANG & CO.

Established 1863.

57, 58 & 59 Connaught Road Central.

Tel. Nos. Offices 2354 & 2355.

Godowns 736.

WING KEE & CO.

COAL MERCHANTS.

SHIP CHANDLERS, COMPRODADORES

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A. KWAI & CO.

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"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandlers, Coal Merchants.

Bul-Makers, General Storekeepers

AND
Soyas and Soda

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WATERPROOFS**

**20% OFF
MARKED PRICES.**

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

PEKING, June 19.
Apparently there has been no further fighting on the Eastern front.

The casualties in the fighting are estimated to have been about 5,000 up to the present.

The Frontier Defence Force is suffering from deficient commissariat.

The centre of interest has been transferred to the Western Front where General Chang Tso-lin's troops are pouring in.

The city gates of Peking were closed on Sunday, but were re-opened partially to-day.

The food problem is very acute and the Diplomats are being requested to approach the military authorities to permit one food train daily to reach Peking. The foreign hotels have only one day's supply.

OUT THERE.Out where the spectres of twilight evolve into living things,
Where the dark veil is rent with the meeting of Earth and Sky;Out where the sceptres of Ghosland are vanishing fast in fire-flings,
Of the Monarch of Light climbing His throne-way on high.

Out where the castles of Dreamland fade and are lost in the day-gleam;

Where the visions of fancy like elves go floating away in the air,
Where the world is elysium, wonderful, mystical gay-dream,
Enchanting, entrancing, bewildering dreamland out there.

—WILLIAM HILL.

Hongkong, July 20, 1920.

CANTON GUNBOATS.**SAIL FOR MACAO SECRETLY.**According to Chinese Press reports, says the *Canton Times*, the gunboats "Kong Tai" and "Kong Goo" recently sailed for Macao secretly. Now three torpedo boats have been sent by the Government to trace them. Since Macao is a foreign port, the local authorities have requested the Portuguese Consul-General in Canton to help in bringing the boats back.

The vernacular press reports that Wong Lun So, a staff officer of the "Yui Cheung," saw the gunboat "Kong Tai" the other day at Kweishow where an encounter, lasting about two hours, took place. The "Kong Tai" was defeated but succeeded in escaping.

The torpedo boat "Yui Cheung" has returned to Whampoa. As there are so many mutineers on board the gunboats "Kong Tai," the Canton authorities will employ four other ships to convey soldiers there to effect its capture.

HOW THE GUNBOATS WERE SEIZED.

According to information received in Hongkong another report has it that the four Cantonese gunboats left Canton on Saturday without their commanders with a view to joining the pirates and brigands at Kweishow. The commanders were said to have been present at a big dinner in Canton when the junior officers and the crew seized the opportunity to take possession of the gunboats in order to hand them over to the rebels for a sum, claiming not to have received any pay for the past three months.

SAILORS' BATTLE WITH FIRE.**FLAMING SHIP STEAMING AT FULL SPEED.**

A stirring tale of heroism at sea was told at Liverpool recently when there arrived twenty-four survivors of the ship "Wasa," which took fire on a voyage to Sweden and was with the aid of the Fleetwood trawler "Hibernia," beached at Colonsay Island, near Oban. The "Hibernia" rescued Captain Vermullen, D.S.C., and the crew except four men—the third engineer (F. Bowden, Birkenhead), Greaser P. Maccabe (Birkenhead), Fireman J. Foy (Birkenhead), and E. Hickford, A.B. (Liverpool). The "Wasa" was an American wooden ship of 3,500 tons.

According to the survivors at 9.30 in the morning the engineer on watch called "Ship afire!" Fire had broken out in the port engine-room, and the flames spread and burst through the wooden deck.

LIFEBOAT IN FLAMES.

In twenty minutes the fire had gone a strong hold amidstships before we realised where we were," said Austin Hester, an able seaman, in an interview. "We found the lifeboat on the port side burning like matchwood. So we went for the only remaining boat on the starboard side. The bos'n, to whom I passed the painter, was surrounded by darting flames, but he stuck pluckily to his job. The fire caught him in the neck and he had to let go.

The heat was intense, and we were in the unfortunate position of not knowing what was happening. We were cut off by the flames from the other men at the stern. I threw a line from the foreward main deck to a height of 30ft. or 40ft. to the men at the other end. They caught this, and the bos'n and Able Seaman Niall got across the flames by the aid of this line.

HEROISM OF THE CAPTAIN.

The captain stuck to the bridge while the flames were circling round him, and was determined to remain until the crew were safe. He called out that he had seen a sail, and set to work making a raft. We worked with a will, but were more concerned about the master, and called to him to quit.

"Then, to our horror, while he was getting ready to come down the line, the bridge collapsed, and he sank into the flames and was up to his waist in them. He managed to scramble out again, and grasp the line, and in a few seconds we had him safe with us.

"Our trouble was that the ship was going full speed. The fire had driven the men out of the engine-room, and the engines were still going. The "Hibernia" made a straight course towards us, and managed to get us away."

DR. WU AND THE MONEY**SINCERE COMPANY'S POSITION.****ONLY AWAITING RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.**The application of the Ministry of Finance at the Canton District Court for an order to direct the Sincere Company to pay over the \$300,000 due to Dr. Wu Ting-fang to the Ministry instead, will come up before the court again next week, renews the *Canton Times*. The Ministry alleged that the \$300,000 was the property of the Military Government and same should be paid over to the Ministry. So far the defendant of the Sincere Company has not appeared or been represented at the Court.

It is understood that the Sincere Company has given notes and documents as security for the loan and will meet the obligation upon surrender of the documents, which are now in the hands of Dr. Wu and not in the Ministry.

CITY HALL CONCERT.
AN ENJOYABLE AFTERNOON.

That Hongkong's taste for good music has not suffered seriously from the surfeit of the light, if pleasing, music so popular in these modern days, was demonstrated by the presence of a very large audience in the St. Andrew's Hall yesterday afternoon to hear the excellent concert given by Signor Amelias and by the obvious sincerity of the loud applause which greeted each of the well-chosen items.

Signor Amelias proved himself a master of the mandolin by his clever and sympathetic treatment of Wieniawsky's "Second Mazurka." Together with Mme. Silvestri, he further delighted the audience by skillful mandolin renditions of Suppe's "Overture to Poet et Payson," Rossini's "Overture to William Tell" and Drigo's "Les Millions d'Armen."

The vocal work was also of a high standard. Madame Silvestri won loud applause for her admirable interpretation of Pizzetti's beautiful "Il Libro Santo," and for her share in the duets "Regards Quelle Blanche Lune" (Campana), "Les Contes D'Ouffmann" (Offenbach) and "Serenade à Leggenda Vacca" (Braga) with Mme. Rosa Filocamo. Mme. Rosa Filocamo also submitted several individual numbers of considerable merit, notably solos from Bach's "Premier Preludis" and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly."

Her best contribution, and the one which most revealed the possibilities of her voice was, Tchaikovsky's "Aria Pique Dame." Great interest, perhaps not unmixed with amusement, was caused by the appearance of little Elena Filocamo, who, her bare seven years notwithstanding, gave very tuneful little renditions of the solo "O Sole Mio" and a duet from the "Dollar Princess" which she sang with her sister.

Major Timmis, their No. 2, a soldier of middle age, but as hard as nails. An experienced player who has written the "Pelle" (side Sunday morning contemporary) in many parts of the globe, including India, the home of the game. He played throughout with a vim and dash, and shot so often at his opponents' goal that our younger players would do well to profit by the treat he gave them and endeavour to emulate his tenacious example.

Their No. 1 Captain Beaver must be classed as a player of no mean order. Quiet, unassuming and always on the ball. Also equally ready to leave it and ride his man. He played for his side for all he was worth and in a way that clearly showed that, although new to the China pony, he was not new to polo, having played it on various military stations during his career. Mr. R. J. Paterson should have played back throughout. He rarely missed; and considering the nasty fall he sustained comparatively early in the game in the course of which his pony stood on his striking arm, and bearing in mind his weight, the method in which he handled his ponies and the pace he got out of them was somewhat of a revelation to those Shanghai players who thought he was a good deal newer to the game than he really is. As a team Hongkong played like Trojans and with a little more of the luck which they really deserved they might have reversed the order of the result. But it was fortunately for Shanghaik just that "little more" that made all the difference.

TYphoon Warnin:

At 8.50 a.m. to-day local signal No. 1 was hoisted. It was hauled down at 11.45 a.m. when the non-local signal was hoisted.

O. HENRY'S AMERICANISM.**COSMOPOLITE ALWAYS AT HOME.**The real beginning of his career as a short-story writer, remarks Archibald Henderson, writing of O. Henry. "After a Decade," in the *Southern Review*, dates from the period of his confinement of three years in the penitentiary in Ohio—all that he served of a five year's sentence for alleged embezzlement of a few hundred dollars from the bank in Austin of which he was paying teller. Suffice it to say that his biographer and those best informed on the subject firmly believe in his innocence, which Porter always as firmly asserted. His own rich and variegated experiences in the Southwest and in South America; the strange and bizarre narratives he gained from his fellow prisoners—cracksmen, desperadoes, hoboes, men of the underworld—these, by some marvelous alchemy of the creative imagination, he transmuted into the gold of literary art. With his entry into New York in 1902, at the instance of Gilman Hall, then associate editor of *Ainslee's Magazine*, who urged him to make the great adventure, begins the period of his brief career which was to close eight years later in his untimely death at the early age of forty-eight.

No one who reads the 250 stories which constitute his bid for immortality can fail to be struck first and foremost by the outstanding fact that O. Henry was a typical American—a cosmopolite who was always at home, even in his own country. With the single exception of New England, all parts of this vast country furnished the scenes for his stories—and Mexico, Central and South America are the habitats of many of his characters.

The distinction achieved by O. Henry was not only in furnishing forth an intimate portrayal of numerous regions, with their peculiar dialect, habits and mannerisms, but also in affording a vivid contrast between the different regions. O. Henry paraphrased the "No North, No South, No East, No West" of the oratorical advocate of a reunited country into the humorous: "No North, Little South, Not Much East and No West to Speak Of!" His impartiality and his nonsectionalism were the by-products of his cosmopolitan spirit; and it has been suggested that no American writer of the short story has been so genial and even handed in satire of the contrasted fables of North and West and South.

JOKE THAT COST \$3.**FIAT OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.**

At the International Dancers' Congress, attended by delegates from the principal Allied countries, which has just closed, France's leadership in this art was assured. The Congress decided to abolish from teaching curriculum many of the old-time dances, such as the polka, mazurka, schottische, and even the waltz. On the other hand, the tango, fox-trot maxixe and one-step must in future be taught in a more simple form.

Several new dances were adopted: "The Tohega," invented by Madame Lefort of Paris, "La Berceuse, 20th century" of Professor Grandmontagne, and "L'Inlienne," a kind of Boston conceived by Mr. Cecil Taylor. A new fox-trot step invented by Mr. Macleman has also been approved. It remains to be seen whether the public will take the teachers' lead.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH
CHAMBRELAINE'S COME AND DIET
Homely needs go along
line, and the good you get is
all the better; as every family knows its
value. It has been used for forty years
and is just what it name implies. For
sale by all Chemists and druggists.**INTERPORT POLO MATCH.****A CONSIDERED OPINION.****HONGKONG PLAYED LIKE TROJANS.**The great outstanding feature of the recent interport polo match at Shanghai for the Keswick Cup, according to the *N.C. Daily News*, was the fact that it was anybody's game throughout from start to finish. Second to this in importance from a sporting point of view is the rare experience in polo—that the referee had to interfere far less frequently than an average of once each chukker. These two notable items combined afforded the onlookers the opportunity of witnessing a game which, although it could not be classified as first-class polo, was certainly first class to all who love a clean dazzling contest with just a spice of personal risk attached to it.

To take the members of the team individually, the prowess of their captain, Mr. John Johnstone, is already too well known to call for special encomy here. Local praise for his horsemanship is something akin to gilding gold. His near-side and back-hand strokes were as good as ever they were, but for some reason after the second chukker he did not seem quite at the top of his form, although in the first and second periods he gave the Shanghai No. 1 a very hard time. A perfect captain whether playing a losing or a winning game, and one whom it is always a pleasure to watch in the saddle.

Major Timmis, their No. 2, a soldier of middle age, but as hard as nails. An experienced player who has written the "Pelle" (side Sunday morning contemporary) in many parts of the globe, including India, the home of the game. He played throughout with a vim and dash, and shot so often at his opponents' goal that our younger players would do well to profit by the treat he gave them and endeavour to emulate his tenacious example.

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TYPHOON WARNIN:

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The Canton Government has recently granted \$12,000 to the Geographical Survey Bureau; so that in may continue its surveying in Kwangtung, and also co-operate in the publishing of the New Map of China.

THE WALTZ ABOLISHED.**FIAT OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.**

At the International Dancers' Congress, attended by delegates from the principal Allied countries, which has just closed, France's leadership in this art was assured. The Congress decided to abolish from teaching curriculum many of the old-time dances, such as the polka, mazurka, schottische, and even the waltz. On the other hand, the tango, fox-trot maxixe and one-step must in future be taught in a more simple form.

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The defendant said that the constable made a mistake. He bought the melon at the market for his own use, and then, having several more coppers left, went to Stone Nullah Lane to buy some salt fish. While he was busy bargaining for the fish a female friend of his approached him and for a joke picked up a piece of melon from his basket. He snatched it back. The constable saw the woman pick up the melon and thinking he (defendant) had sold it to her, arrested him. The defendant added that the woman was well-known to him, and was only playing a joke on him. The constable made a remark that all coppers sell it.

"NOT WORTH WHILE."**CARGO BROACHING TOO EXPENSIVE.****BLUE FUNNEL FIREMEN FINED.**

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning, ten members of the European crew of the Blue Funnel s.s. "Orestes"—A. Mallon, W. Perry, W. Arlett, C. Cooke, G. Edge, P. Molynaux, J. Cooney, P. Kenna, G. Rich and W. Wood—were charged with the theft from the ship at Mikie, Japan, of ten rolls of khaki drill. They all pleaded "guilty."

Mr. D. J. Lewis, who prosecuted for the Company, said that the ship over carried one tale of khaki drill from Shanghai to Japan. When the mistake was discovered on the voyage, the bale was placed on deck and with a tarpaulin covering to be delivered in Shanghai on the return trip. On the arrival of the ship at Mikie, the defendants went ashore, and many of them stayed ashore all night. When they returned to the ship on the following morning, they were more or less under the influence of liquor notwithstanding that none of them received any pay at Mikie. As the result of enquiries, it was found that the bale of khaki had been broached, and 12 rolls extracted. The rolls were subsequently traced to the ship of a dealer who claimed to have bought the khaki from a firman of the s.s. "Orestes." He identified that man, and the latter admitted his guilt. When the other defendants were questioned, they denied all knowledge of the theft, but finally made a signed confession. They also agreed to pay 14 yen each out of their wages towards the recovery of the khaki. The confession was taken down by the Captain, who also made an entry in the log book as follows: "Enquiries were made at the Marine Police Station, Mikie, with regard to the loss of 12 rolls of khaki drill; on June 25, and it was ascertained that they were stolen by some firemen and trimmers of the ship and sold for 140 yen to a dealer by a firman of the ship. The goods were obtained back from the dealer by the payment to him of 14 yen each. Each of the ten guilty men agreed to have the sum of 14 yen debited against his pay, as a contribution towards the recovery of the drill." Both the confession and the entry in the log book were read to the defendants and they all agreed that the statements were quite correct. On the ship's arrival at Shanghai, the defendants were charged before the Magistrate by Counsel that they receive £15 each a month.

Addressing the defendants, the Magistrate told them that when they stole things, they could not expect always to get off by paying the value of the property stolen. However, as the Company did not press for imprisonment, their services being required on board the ship, they would each be fined \$25.

Defendants: Thank you, your Worship.

Outside the Court the defendants enquired how much \$25 would amount to in sterling, and when they were informed that it was between £6 and £7, several of them remarked that it was "not worth while."

JOKE THAT COST \$3.

When a Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, at the Magistracy with selling some melon in Stone Nullah Lane, Wan-chai this morning, he denied the charge.

The Chinese constable who effected the arrest said that he saw defendant sell a piece of melon to a woman. The defendant said that the constable made a mistake. He bought the melon at the market for his own use, and then, having several more coppers left, went to Stone Nullah Lane to buy some salt fish. While he was busy bargaining for the fish a female friend of his approached him and for a joke picked up a piece of melon from his basket. He snatched it back. The constable saw the woman pick up the melon and thinking he (defendant) had sold it to her, arrested him. The defendant added that the woman was well-known to him, and was only playing a joke on him.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HARBOUR MYSTERY.

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

The body of a Chinese woman was recovered from the sea at Shaukiwan yesterday. At first it was thought that the unfortunate woman was drowned during the recent squall, when several mishaps to small native craft were reported from various parts of the island.

When the body was brought ashore, however, an examination revealed several stab wounds on the body, while there was a deep cut on the neck, which had almost severed the head from the body. In the absence of any information, the police are of the opinion that the deceased woman was murdered by robbers.

The body was removed to the mortuary, where it was identified as that of a wealthy boatwoman who had disappeared two days ago. When last seen she was wearing jewellery to the value of \$40.

MAGISTRATE'S PLEASANT TRY.

OLD MAN TO PAY \$50.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy this morning, Mr. C. F. Mason appeared to defend a Chinese who had lived 52 years in America, charged with the unlawful possession of 129 rounds of ammunition.

Counsel said that his client had only been a couple of days in the Colony, and did not know local regulations. The contraband was not found in the defendant's luggage, but in a box which he would tell the court belonged to a friend who had asked him to look after it for him. He was not aware of the contents of the box. Counsel said that having regard to the defendant's age, he could be believed. He did not think defendant was capable of inventing the story.

The Magistrate: Does not one learn to invent stories in America? A \$50 fine was imposed and the ammunition was confiscated.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Burma Maru," Capt. T. Takekura, 2,822.93 tons, arrived this morning at 7.30 a.m., from Moji with 1,914 tons of general cargo and 32 bags of mail.

The s.s. "Hachiro Maru," Capt. Tomizawa, 1,770 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m., from Chin Wan Tao with 3,200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Alloway," Capt. Dellegan, 3,731 tons, arrived this morning at 8 a.m., from Shanghai with 1,335 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Orestes," Captain Shaw, sailed for Liverpool via Singapore at 4 p.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Sachou," Capt. Forster, sailed for Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chinhuia," Capt. Harding, sailed for Bangkok via Swatow at 12 noon to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "West Ira," Capt. Cross, sailed for San Francisco via Keelung at 4 p.m. to-day with 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Prosper," Capt. Olsen, sailed for Saigon at 4 p.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Haiphong," Captain Passmore, sailed for Foochow, via Sandakan at 4 p.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "St. Albans," Captain Pilcher, sailed for Melbourne via Sandakan at 4 p.m. to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Knight Templar," Capt. Jones, sails for Liverpool via Sandakan at 5 p.m. to-day with 500 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Yanetskiang," Chinese cleared to-day and will sail for Swatow at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Huchow," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Tientsin via Weihaiwei at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

To-day's return of notifiable diseases records two Chinese cases of plague (one fatal), one fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, and two cases of entera fever, one Indian and one Chinese, as a result of which one man died.

The Canton vernacular press reports that the Kow-Ton gambling monopoly will be undertaken by a certain uniformed officer instead of by the City Police, because the latter has failed for a reduction of \$500,000 in the license fee.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 21st. 8a. 45m.—Local signal No. 1 hoisted. July 21st. 10a. com.—Local signal No. 4 hoisted.

July 21st. 11a. 30m.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien and Coast Ports—Typhoon in Lat. 29° N. Long. 115° E., moving W.N.W.

July 21st. 12a. 15m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure has increased slightly at Hongkong and Shanghai, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The depression has passed into the Gulf of Tongking and a depression or typhoon is situated to the eastward of Patushao.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.94 inches.

Total since January 1st, 63.90 inches, against an average of 47.11 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on July 22nd.

—Hongkong to Gap. Bock, N.E. winds, strong to a gale; cloudy, squally, rain.

—Former Chamel. N.E. winds, strong.

—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

JULY 21, 1920—A.M.

Station	Hour	Borough, or Sea Level.	Temperature,	Wind, Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok 6a.					
Sevastopol					
Dakodate					
Tokio					
Sochi					
Nagasaki					
Kagoshima					
Osima					
Sakai					
Chitose					
Ronin Island					
Weihaiwei 6a.					
Hankow					
Changchun					
Changsha					
Shanghai					
Guttriff					
Sharp Fk.					
Amoy					
Swatow					
Taihoku					
Taichu					
Amoy					
Kochou					
Pescadore					
Porto					
Anton					
Porto					
Georg Rock					
Macao					
Wuchow					
Pakhoi					
Hofhoo					
Phulien					
Lourane					
C. St. James					
Apari					
Dagupan					
Manila					
Legaspi					
Iloilo					
Surigao					
Labuan					

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, July 21, 1920.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. THERMOMETER, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORM OF WIND, according to Beaufort's Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c dashed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q small rain, r snow, t thunder v visibility w dew, w frost.

7. RAIN IN INCHES, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the systematic observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1903-9.

The rate of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 1 inch and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 inches to those to be found in the table.

The s.s. "Knight Templar," Capt. Jones, sails for Liverpool via Sandakan at 5 p.m. to-day with 500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Prosper," Capt. Olsen, sailed for Saigon at 4 p.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Haiphong," Captain Passmore, sailed for Foochow, via Sandakan at 4 p.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Huchow," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Tientsin via Weihaiwei at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

To-day's return of notifiable diseases records two Chinese cases of plague (one fatal), one fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, and two cases of entera fever, one Indian and one Chinese, as a result of which one man died.

The Canton vernacular press reports that the Kow-Ton gambling monopoly will be undertaken by a certain uniformed officer instead of by the City Police, because the latter has failed for a reduction of \$500,000 in the license fee.

NOTICES.

MENTHOLATUM
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ALL CHEMISTS.

**"BOMB SHATTERED"
LONDON.**A NEW ATTRACTION FOR
AMERICAN VISITORS.

The American invader is showing a characteristic interest in the "bomb shattered" areas of London. Quite a lot of Americans have been seen lately poking about the base of Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment like so many Egyptologists, snapping the splinter holes on the granite plinth, and putting their fingers through the slits in the metal statues that were made by the flying fragments.

Occasionally, on a warm evening, an American in evening dress is to be seen sauntering across from the Savoy to examine the Needle, and the ex-soldier who sells maps and picture postcards on the steps is now an accepted authority on this survival of the Hun's fury. He knows the history of the raid from first to last. The Americans are disappointed when told that no fragments are to be had as souvenirs.

Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, with their several bomb holes now neatly marked by circular slabs of cement are other spots that make an appeal to the American.

Many Americans have brought over maps of the war zone showing all the points where bombs fell. They are a replica of the British official map that was published after the Armistice. Waggonette loads of Americans are seen daily passing through the streets and the most frequently put request is: "Show us some of the damage done by the Germans."

Visits to bomb-shattered areas are marked first on the sightseeing programme. Cleopatra's Needle is more popular than Westminster Abbey or the Tower of London.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT, at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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